

#### SHIP MEETING.

The Democratic citizenship, held on Saturday of August, 1839, at the residence of Mr. Millegan, the following gentlemen were present: Chairman, and Secretary, and a large number of friends.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee of Vigilance for Rush township, to continue in the discharge of their duty as such Committee, until after the next October election, to wit: John Barton, Christopher Johnson, Amos Wright, Thomas Archibald, George W. Gibson, Henry Westbaver, Robert Haver, John Bonnet, Silas Porter, James Milkin, N. B. Kennedy, Terrence Smith, Michael Bennett, Abraham Vanflora, J. Lambright, Patrick Archibald, John Lowrey, and W. M. Wilson.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Ohio Democrat.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.  
**PETER STILA,**  
Chairman  
**JACOB FICLEY,**  
Secretary.

From the Ohio Statesman.  
**TO THE VOTERS OF OHIO.**

Again approaches the time for us to speak our will through the ballot-boxes—again the destinies of our State are in our hands for weal or woe. It becomes us then to examine for ourselves, whether we acted wisely last fall or whether we would have been gainers had the principles of the Whigs prevailed.

The two most important questions that interest us now, are the Banking system and the Abolition question. Not having time to enter into the abstruse principles of banking, I will view the question in its practical effects here in our iron region. The merchants are starting east for goods, but very little money can be collected. Ask a man that works at a furnace for money, he will tell you the managers will not pay out any money till after the election, for (say they) if the Whigs beat, we will be able to pay you money—if the Democrats beat, the banks will stop business. Is this plain enough for the editors of whig papers to understand? But, fellow-citizens, rest assured they are working their own ruin. Not a man but says they will suffer property to be sold, sooner than vote for those that would force them to do their bidding. This is not all—a prominent (heretofore whig) iron master said a few days ago, he would never vote a whig ticket again, for he was satisfied the banks would never pay him for his political efforts. Come to this! in the 63d year of independence—institutions made for holding our destinies—banks making money either scarce or plentiful; and the prosperity and individual well-being of the very same people, and the same families, and the same individuals, are at the mercy of the banks. And now what have we to do? We have to vote for the Whigs, or we have to vote for the Democrats. And now what have we to do? We have to vote for the Whigs, or we have to vote for the Democrats.

From the Ohio Statesman.  
**AWFUL EXPLOSION!!!**  
Some two years since, just after the Bank suspensions, we noticed the operations of Mr. Surtees & Co. of Cincinnati, in connection with the West Union Bank, and his shaming bank of the city. We then warned the public against the schemes of men whose object could not be the public good, and ought not to be trusted. For this we were denounced in the most vile manner, and were threatened with prosecution, in connection with the editor of the Ohio Sun, who has received his full share also, of persecution and abuse, for exposing the vile robberies of the banks. And now what have we to do? We have to vote for the Whigs, or we have to vote for the Democrats.

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**DEMOCRATS OF OHIO.**  
In a few days the great battle in this State is to be decided for 1839, and the federalists say also that it will decide the election in 1840. Has each one done so far what the country demands of him for the sake of correct principles. Has each freeman laid his hand upon his heart and asked himself if his conscience is satisfied that all has been done within his power to aid and forward those sacred principles guaranteed by our constitutions, and sustained by the administrations of "Jefferson and Madison, and Jackson and Van Buren." Freemen of Ohio, hordes of monopolists are in your very midst, using every art and deception to deceive you, and elect their willing tools to the Legislature to throw open the flood-gates of swindling in shipplasters, and paper frauds of every character. They will meet you face to face where they believe they have strength, and where they are weak, they will divide and conquer. Let every lover of his right of freedom be up and doing.

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principles you wish to prevail? Can you be a better judge of the interests of your country, than delegates chosen by the people to select a candidate? Realized, if you pursue a course of conciliation, you will eventually meet with your reward; but if you will assist in destroying the success of the principles you profess, the fate of a River and a Talmadge inevitably awaits you.

**Z. P. F.**  
Wheelerburgh, Sept. 7th, 1839.

**ORIGIN OF DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA.**  
The origin of democracy in America, says the Rochester Republican, is thus clearly defined, in language as beautiful as the reminiscences which it calls up are happy and interesting. Mr. Bancroft is one of the soundest democrats as well as one of the most enlightened, able, and distinguished authors in this country.

**Letter of Bancroft.**  
Boston, July 1, 1839.

GENTLEMEN—No invitation could be more agreeable than to join the Democracy of Plymouth county, in celebrating our national independence. The old colony is the storehouse of bright examples and sound principles; the cabin of the May Flower was the birth-place of modern popular freedom; and the civic heroes with whom the bark was freighted, consecrated to democracy. Of themselves they instituted government, and almost every branch of it was kept in strict and in almost immediate dependence upon the popular judgement and will. In these early days the magistrates held their office by no tenure of life; but as those who performed the duty of judges were responsible to the people, and as the people themselves were the high court of appeal, their judicial decrees were in humanity and common sense. They never allowed manslaughter to be expiated by a fine of thirty dollars; nor were the title-barks of the first fishermen of New England, on their return from Sagadahoc and Acushet, condemned by an arbitrary decision to be received as aliens. The pilgrims were thoroughly imbued with the true spirit of democracy; and the more their little in-situations are examined, either in regard to their character or their influence, the more we shall be instructed in the nature and confirmed in the love of our political creed.

The pilgrims described themselves as men who had been brought up to a plain country life, and the innocent trade of husbandry. It was among the yeomanry that their great principles first planted themselves; and the cultivators of the soil will be the very last by whom they will be resigned. The pilgrims, moreover, had experience in conservatism. The first conservative on record connected with our republic, was Robert Brown who had once professed the principles of Robinson and Bradford, the same, in essence, with the principles of Jefferson and Franklin. And his fate was the usual and merited fate of those who are false to the truths on which popular freedom is founded. After constituting himself a leader in the cause of reform, he made terms with the aristocracy, and lost his honor, while he but slightly and transiently benefited his fortunes. "He forsook the lord," said John at Robinson, "so the Lord forsook him." But God did not forsake the pilgrims; and is not all history a warrant for the faith, that his providence is ever watchful over the cause of reform, of freedom, and of the power of the people.

I regret that I am unable, from a previous engagement, to meet you on the fourth. Very respectfully yours,  
**GEO. BANCROFT.**

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In Union there is strength, in Dissension strength. This logic of the Federal party, is not a particle more ridiculous, than most of their currency and credit notions. For the last two years, they have purposely kept the names of Clay, Harrison, and Webster, before the people, to combine their strength to effect the local elections. But no sooner does defeat overtake them than they lay all the misfortune to the want of a single candidate to the people. If a union of the interests of the whole weakened your party, gentlemen, try one single-handed, and you will soon be awakened to the real strength you possess before the people of this Union. Your politics are a great humbug—and you are only humbugging honest men to their great detriment of character, and loss of intelligence. [H. Mail]

There is one thing in the midst of all their trouble over which the "Whigs" should rejoice. They should be glad that during the present year, Mr. Graves of Kentucky, who murdered Ciley, and Mr. Wise of Virginia, who told the bloodhound to shoot lower, that he might execute his purpose more effectually, have both been re-elected to Congress by the party which claim "all the virtue and religion." [Standard]

**RELIGIOUS BIGOTRY.**  
The New York Spirit of the Times states that the Rev. Mr. Fitch, an Episcopal Clergyman, lately refused to attend the funeral of Mr. C. F. McClure, at Detroit, because he was an actor. That paper says, "in a land which abounds in christian charity and humanity an action so intolerant and inhuman appears utterly despicable. No language is too mild to be applied to such a 'whited sepulchre.' It seems that the Pharisees are not all dead yet. What makes the case still more revolting, if possible is the fact that the deceased was a worthy man, and highly esteemed by all who knew him [Metrop.]

**A STARTLING QUERY.**  
Being on board the steambark the other day, on returning from Washington, a young lawyer who is rapidly rising to the highest honor in his profession, asked a by-stander by what authority our Legislatures allowed a privileged few to print dollars instead of earning them? It is one of the most important questions we have ever heard propounded—will some one favor us with an answer?

**Powder must Fall.**—If any of our country's manufacturing interests must suffer from "the sober second thought," or more properly "the second sober thought of the people," it must be the makers of gunpowder. So great has become the demand for powder, on the occasion of celebrating the triumphs of the Whigs, that the powder makers were induced to enlarge their stocks, and produce a more considerable amount, for the purpose of keeping the guns going, until the election for President shall have passed by. But a change has come over the spirit of their rejoicing and a damper is put upon the Whig victory powder. We sincerely condole, not only with the powder makers, but also with the powder burners. Their occupation is as far gone as was that of Othello. —Buffalo Rep.

**MR VAN BUREN.**  
Those who know him best, have always appreciated the unaffected kindness of his heart. We have heard many instances of this, but none more interesting than a circumstance which happened during his recent visit to his native county. An old black woman, bent with age and feeble from infirmity, was seen pushing her way through the crowd towards the President. Some of the by-standers inquired her reason for so doing. In reply, she said that some thirty years ago, she and her children were slaves, and her master was about selling two of her children and depriving her of them. "She was, of course, in great distress about it," Mr Van Buren heard of it, purchased the children and presented them to their mother, and she had travelled on foot a distance of more than twenty miles at the advanced age of eighty years, to show him that she yet remembered his kindness. —N. Era.

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From the Ohio Statesman.

## THE DEMOCRAT

CANAL DOVER, OHIO.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1839.

**HANG OUT YOUR BANNER.**  
BANK REFORM—FINISH THE WORK.

Up with your banner, let it proudly fly—  
The foe is in the field—the battle's sign  
Rouse, freemen rouse, come forth in your might  
Strike—'tis for Justice, Liberty, and Right!

**MARTIN VAN BUREN**  
AND AN INDEPENDENT TREASURY,  
AGAINST  
**HENRY CLAY,**  
AND A  
NATIONAL BANK OF FIFTY MILLIONS.

For Representative,  
**SEBASTIAN BRAINARD.**

Treasurer,  
**JACOB KITCH.**

Sheriff,  
**JACOB HELWIG,**

Commissioner,  
**SAMUEL MILLER.**

Recorder,  
**BOWERS SEATON,**

For Assessor,  
**ISAAC N. ROBERTS.**

For Surveyor,  
**H. V. BEESON.**

For Pros. Attorney  
**JOHN D. CUMMINS.**

**NOTICE.**  
All Persons in favor of organizing a Legislative Association, are requested to meet at the Printing Office, on Tuesday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock.

The motto of the Democratic party is and we trust ever will be "principles not men." The party in this county has been purified in the furnace of persecution. It is now founded upon a rock, against which neither the winds nor the waves can prevail. We have lopped off all the branches of false doctrine which a selfish expediency had engrafted on the venerable tree of Democracy; and now, freed from the parasites and disaffected, who adhered to it solely for the purpose of elevating themselves, it stands forth in its own strength and grandeur.

The two great political parties of this country owe their origin to the very nature and structure of the Federal Constitution, under whatsoever names they may be called, they must continue to exist while that instrument shall endure. The abandonment of old names, and the adoption of new ones, cannot change the principles of the Federal Whig party in the county of Tuscarawas or any where else, the essential principles of our political opponents are the same. They have resorted to this expedient from their characteristic belief in gulling the people, and have always in the end been disappointed. When you apply to them the touchstone of principle, you find them to be always the same, under every disguise.

The fundamental principles of the Democratic party, is a firm and abiding reliance upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. We hold it as a canon of our political faith, that all people are capable of self-government, and require no extraneous influence to make them tread the path which leads to the greatest good for the greatest number. On the contrary, our opponents, whatever name they may have assumed, have ever advocated an extension of the powers of the Federal government, and by a loose construction of the Federal Constitution, have endeavored to create what they have always admired, a strong government. The success of a course based upon equal rights and equal privileges—a cause that embraces within its broad and ample folds of justice and equity, the protection of every class of society—oppressing none—granting exclusive privileges and exclusive benefit to none—but protecting all in the enjoyments of their natural and individual rights—and oppose all monopolies that tend to create artificial aristocracy on the one hand, and oppose labor on the other. This is, has been, and always will be, the character of true DEMOCRATS.

It has been said by some of our neighbors, in relation to elections, that our Dover friends are much in the habit of firing blank cartridges; that they are much inclined to use their efforts only, while the candidates are before the convention—and that after they are brought before the people, they leave them to

take care of themselves, or throw the burden on others. We are not aware that the imputation is just; but should there be any good reason for the feelings of our neighbors, we trust our Dover friends will redeem their reputation in the coming contest; it is well understood that they have received a liberal share of nominations, and much will be expected from them in sustaining the ticket. Then we would say to our friends abroad, one and all, do not leave us in Dover to labor alone; we have decidedly a strong ticket, and there is very great encouragement for exertion; let us then as friends and brethren "sacrifice upon the altar of the public weal all minor considerations," and go one and all the long pull, the strong pull, and the pull altogether, which we are willing to pledge ourselves will crown our efforts with success. The gentleman standing at the head of our ticket, is a man who ought but the foul tongue of slander has never been able to traduce; he is a man of a highly cultivated intellect, strict moral integrity, and possessing all those excellent qualities, which as a friend and neighbor, is so well calculated to endear him to all his acquaintances,—these together with an excellent business capacity, and an early thorough training to regular business habits, makes us confident in saying that if elected he will be an honor to the county he represents. The other gentlemen have all passed the ordeal of public opinion before, and have stood the test of a merciless and scrutinizing opposition; they are well acquainted with the people, and need no encomiums from us. All the news we have from every portion of the county is truly cheering and warrants in predicting that "Old Tuscarawas" is hereof again.

**OUR COUNTRY AND ITS PROSPECTS.**  
History perhaps never recorded as prosperous times, as abundant a season, and as happy a government as the present. Over the wide spread lands of the United States, wherever the hand of industry has been exerted, more than an ample reward has been the result.

The continuous public improvements, the extent of manufactures and the Agricultural productions, have never been excelled. The numerous inventions of Art, blended with every branch of American science, joined hand in hand with Nature to bring forth some lasting tribute to the honest and industrious; and whatever the results of this great combination? Peace, Plenty and Contentment, to every honest and industrious mind among sixteen millions of inhabitants.

But do we all appreciate and feel grateful, for the blessings we are now enjoying; these too, under the most prudent and wise government on earth, conducted by an able chief magistrate, capable of leading us through any difficulties? No! There is a party existing that are now crying ruin throughout the land. They being the descendants of those who advocated monarchy at the formation of our constitution, are incensed at every appearance of prosperity, and though filling their own granaries, by the abundant harvests, still cry destruction and desolation through every valley, trying to spread dissension and gloom and dismay over the whole country. Yet this is the party striving for power; exerting every nerve to acquire the reins of government. When we see a party resorting to such baseness out of power, what might we look for were they in power. As well might we look for the rose, or the lily, among the snows of the North, as to look for Peace, plenty, or a happy government under such rulers.

Our exports of domestic produce, and manufactures, last year were over ninety millions of dollars. This year they will probably be doubled; sufficient evidence to prove that we are unparalleled in the scale of nations. Still we have a curse, a leprous spot on our country; a corrupt system of Banking, that has for a number of years extended its ravages without limit, until the people have become alarmed; they have seen that this evil must be eradicated, and the great question is to be decided in the elections of 1839 and 40, whether the people shall rule the Banks, or the Banks rule the people.

The years 1839 and 40, will form the most important era in the whole history of our country—Let every lover of his country, every Democrat, be on the alert, and watch this momentous period—it is for the welfare of posterity, that we should look, not for the accomplishment of selfish motives—stand by the government in all emergencies, at every hazard, and we will still go on and prosper, even when our enemies are all forgotten, we will be the wonder of the world.

We learn by the Philadelphia papers, that Dr. Dyot the fraudulent Banker, has been sentenced to three years hard labor in the penitentiary. This should be a warning to the hundreds of fraudulent Bankers, yet running at large, inundating the country with their fictitious and unconstitutional paper currency.

Let them take heed, and retrace their steps, for "Murder will out" and were the majority of these monopolies rooted out and exposed to the core, (as was the case with Dyot's Bank,) they would be found in a condition as rotten as corrupt, and as oppressive on the poor man, as ever were the schemes of this great swindler; and had justice her due, there would be more penitentiaries than there are at present.—It is a hard and trying scene, to see this old man, whose locks have been whitened by the snows of seventy winters, torn away from his family, and his days perhaps within the precincts of a prison; no one to wipe away the tear, as it trickles silently down his furrowed cheek. Yet this must be! The poor laborer, the widow, and the orphan, demand it of justice, and "Let justice be done though the heavens should fall."

The Whig Times (Whig) says the Whigs have been knocked every way by the late western elections—some were completely knocked over—others their heels into the air, &c. So they go.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**  
**THE NEWS BY THE GREAT WESTERN.**

We make the following extracts from the Baltimore Patriot of the 13th ult.—The subject, however, on which you will be most anxious for intelligence, will be the prospect of the harvest in England, and I am happy to say, that on the whole appearance is more favorable, and should the weather continue favorable during the first two weeks in the present month in England, the crop generally will be conceded on all hands, to be an average one.

In France most of the crops had been saved in good order and proved abundant.

The accounts from the Baltic are favorable, and we think the same remark will apply to the Continent generally. From the great wheat districts of the north of England, and from Scotland, we shall not hear until the return of the Liverpool.

**THE PENNY POSTAGE ACT.**  
The following is a summary of this important bill:

Sec. 1. Every letter of a given weight, to be hereafter determined, one penny with a proportionate increase for greater weight. Parliamentary franking abolished.

Sec. 2. The Lords of the Treasury are authorized to suspend wholly or in part any parliamentary or official privileges of sending or receiving letters by the post free of postage, and to make any other regulations for the future exercise of official franking.

Sec. 3. That whenever the word "letter" is used in this act, it shall apply equally to newspapers; but not so as to deprive newspapers of any privilege they now possess of passing free of postage.

Sec. 4. The duty on Flour is now reduced to 6s per bbl. and probably will shortly be 4s and remain low for the next three weeks, but no calculation whatever can be made as to what the rate will be beyond a month forward. The decline in the corn markets is yet inconsiderable, but they are very dull and business is nearly suspended at present.

The Bank of Ireland. Mr. O'Connell has obtained a triumph over the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by having driven the latter from his purpose of renewing the charter of the Bank of Ireland.

Slave trade Suppression Bill. The Royal assent has been given to the slave trade suppression bill.

Mr. Hume asked the noble lord the Secretary of S. for the foreign Department, whether the statement which had recently appeared in the public journals was true, namely, that the five powers had agreed on a basis for the settlement of the affairs of the East.

Lord Palmerston. States that the house might therefore be assured that there would be no disturbance of the peace of the East, unless some new subject of difference arose, of which there was no prospect whatever at present.

FRANCE. The treaty between France and Mexico has been ratified.

SPAIN. Is still in a deplorable condition, and there is no prospect of a speedy change.

The act for making temporary provision for the government of Lower Canada received the royal assent on the 17th of August.

The 1st section provides that the Special Council shall consist of not less than twenty members, and no business to be done unless eleven be present.

Sec. 2, repeals the provision of the act of 1 and 2 of Victoria, ch. 6 preventing the making of permanent laws. All permanent laws to be laid for thirty days before Parliament previous to being confirmed.

Sec. 3, repeals the provision of the late act prohibiting taxation. No new tax to be levied except for public works and objects of municipal government, and such taxes not to be appropriated by government.

Sec. 4, repeals the provision of the late act prohibiting the alteration of the acts of Parliament, but no law to be passed affecting the temporal or spiritual rights of ecclesiastics or the law of tenure.

Sec. 5. All laws to have a publication in the Gazette before going into effect.

The venerable arch-deacon Strachan has been consecrated Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Upper Canada. This prelate will probably return to America by the Great Western, in October.

Bishop McDonald, of the Roman Catholic Church, is in England. He arrived at Liverpool from Quebec on the 15th of August.

In the House of Commons on the 20th August.

Mr. L. H. Earle near Nottingham, Mid now has five cucumbers growing in his garden, one of which has attained a length of 5 feet 1 inch and the four upwards of 4 feet.

We learn by the Philadelphia papers, that Dr. Dyot the fraudulent Banker, has been sentenced to three years hard labor in the penitentiary. This should be a warning to the hundreds of fraudulent Bankers, yet running at large, inundating the country with their fictitious and unconstitutional paper currency.

Let them take heed, and retrace their steps, for "Murder will out" and were the majority of these monopolies rooted out and exposed to the core, (as was the case with Dyot's Bank,) they would be found in a condition as rotten as corrupt, and as oppressive on the poor man, as ever were the schemes of this great swindler; and had justice her due, there would be more penitentiaries than there are at present.—It is a hard and trying scene, to see this old man, whose locks have been whitened by the snows of seventy winters, torn away from his family, and his days perhaps within the precincts of a prison; no one to wipe away the tear, as it trickles silently down his furrowed cheek. Yet this must be! The poor laborer, the widow, and the orphan, demand it of justice, and "Let justice be done though the heavens should fall."

The Whig Times (Whig) says the Whigs have been knocked every way by the late western elections—some were completely knocked over—others their heels into the air, &c. So they go.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**  
**THE NEWS BY THE GREAT WESTERN.**

We make the following extracts from the Baltimore Patriot of the 13th ult.—The subject, however, on which you will be most anxious for intelligence, will be the prospect of the harvest in England, and I am happy to say, that on the whole appearance is more favorable, and should the weather continue favorable during the first two weeks in the present month in England, the crop generally will be conceded on all hands, to be an average one.

In France most of the crops had been saved in good order and proved abundant.

The accounts from the Baltic are favorable, and we think the same remark will apply to the Continent generally. From the great wheat districts of the north of England, and from Scotland, we shall not hear until the return of the Liverpool.

**THE PENNY POSTAGE ACT.**  
The following is a summary of this important bill:

Sec. 1. Every letter of a given weight, to be hereafter determined, one penny with a proportionate increase for greater weight. Parliamentary franking abolished.

Sec. 2. The Lords of the Treasury are authorized to suspend wholly or in part any parliamentary or official privileges of sending or receiving letters by the post free of postage, and to make any other regulations for the future exercise of official franking.

Sec. 3. That whenever the word "letter" is used in this act, it shall apply equally to newspapers; but not so as to deprive newspapers of any privilege they now possess of passing free of postage.

Sec. 4. The duty on Flour is now reduced to 6s per bbl. and probably will shortly be 4s and remain low for the next three weeks, but no calculation whatever can be made as to what the rate will be beyond a month forward. The decline in the corn markets is yet inconsiderable, but they are very dull and business is nearly suspended at present